









## OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A PAMPHLET has just been issued on the desirability and the means of providing an Imperial Museum in the metropolis for India and the colonies, which, aside from the position of the writer and the favour with which his suggestions have been noticed by the Press, has fair to lead to some action being taken, if the necessary co-operation can be secured. In this pamphlet now before me, Dr. Forbes Watson, the director of the India Museum and reporter on the products of India, points out the extreme desirability of South Kensington for the India Museum, as well as for the collection of Queensland which has occupied an adjoining room. South Kensington is good as an educational institution; but the very quiet which gives its galleries an advantage for students of art and science render it unfit for museums which are meant to influence and attract the general public. All that can be said in favour of this site, "where no one would think of establishing a public office, a central bank, or a club," is that its spare galleries may be used as a temporary home for the Colonial collection now at Philadelphia, which he hopes will be removed at the close of the Exhibition, to form the nucleus of a complete Colonial museum. At a time when the ample representation of the colonies at home is being discussed, no step, he thinks, would do more to plant them prominently before the eyes of the nation than the formation of an Imperial Museum which should represent the whole of the British Empire; so far from desiring to blend the collections of the colonies with those of India, he wishes to retain the individuality of each colony, so as to keep up a wholesome pride and rivalry. Still all should be gathered to one spot, and this, he believes, has been discovered on the Thames embankment. The old Old House site in splendidly placed near to Charing Cross, White Hall, and the Houses of Parliament, and in the heart of the district covered by the public offices and learned institutions. It is nearly 2½ acres in extent, belongs to the Crown, and remains still unappropriated, nor could a better use be made of it ever if the Government were to propose its purchase, and present it to India and the colonies for the purpose named. Were such a step taken, it can hardly be doubted that the offer would be cordially accepted; "several of the colonies indeed have already voted grants of money for the purpose of establishing a museum in London and the others would follow as soon as a certainty existed that a really useful institution would be established."

But this does not exhaust the proposal. The value of the museum would be enhanced by a colonial library, a reading-room, a rendezvous for colonists in London and a centre of information to those who now find difficulty in obtaining access to works referring to the colonies. As it is suggested that the India Museum should be associated with a Royal Asiatic Society, so one part of the scheme is to locate the Royal Colonial Institute in the new building; while an opportunity would be given for concentrating the offices of the various Colonial Agents. The rents of their offices amount to £4000 a year, so that the capital sum represented by this rental would go far towards providing for erection of the new building. The Agents would gain by being near to one another, and certainly inquiries and intending emigrants would find it convenient to be saved journeys of exploration, and to see in the adjoining museum the products of the colonies to which they might think of going. The trade part of the museum would give a full exhibition of colonial produce, and occupy relatively a larger space than in the India collection, where many archaeological memorials would claim a place. Let each colonial section be superintended by the representative of the colony, "while the collections and the library, by being constantly referred to on actual business, would have to be kept up to the level of the latest information, and would be constantly tending to become in their arrangement more suitable for practical purposes." (In a note appended to this pamphlet, of which I forward a copy by this mail, we are told that it is intended in the event of the Government being unable to see its way to provide the money required to purchase from the Crown the site in question, to raise the amount by subscription.

The public event which engrosses attention is the revolution in Turkey. Sultans have been deposed before now; but this is the first instance in Ottoman history where a revolution has been effected by the force of public sentiment. It is strange to find parties so widely differing as the *Sofias* and the *Mihdats* united on the same platform; but they are at least one in the desire to save Turkey. They think to effect by two measures; the sequestration of the late Sultan's holdings will, they expect, restore public confidence so far as the finances of the country are concerned, while they anticipate increased moral support from the Powers of Europe by a liberal and tolerant policy. But here arise two difficulties. The stores of the deposed Abdul are far smaller than was expected, so that their addition to the exchequer will not go far to pay salaries in arrears and lighten taxation. While on the other hand it seems impossible to place the Christians on a level with their fellow-subjects, and yet keep up Mohammedanism in the dominant position; indeed the new Sultan Murad and his advisers are placed in a dilemma from which escape is not easy; for if Christians are put on the same footing with Moslems, the decline of Mohammedanism would be ensured, while if Christians are to be treated as has been the case, how can they ever "fuse with their masters, and realise the ideals which the Sultan orders his Ministers to promote." However, the new Imperial State is unequivocal in promising liberty to the Christians; and it may be—this Turkish gentleman said the other day—it is better that our own Christian subjects should rule us than that foreigners should come in and do it.

I need not advert to the deposing and death of the Sultan Aziz, or as *Punch* says, the Sultan *as usque*. The testimony of nineteen doctors will not satisfy many people that he committed suicide; for could a pair of scissors with the aid of a small pair of scissors with the aid of one of his arms, repeat the process with the other. It is some consolation, amid the doubt which one is compelled to receive the assurances of a young ruler who has been shut up for some years and knows a little French, but not much else, that he is supported by two such able and honourable men as the two by whose agency

principally he has been called to the throne—Mehmet Rushdi, the present Grand Vizier, and Midhat Pasha, who is designated as probable successor. The attitude of the Western Powers still remains doubtful. One thing alone seems clear—that Russia has received a strong blow, and that all her intrigues carried on through General Ignatieff are exploded. The now dominant party of young Turkey is her sworn enemy, and she has no friend to look to, unless it be France, who hopes by her aid to wreak vengeance on Germany.

The end of May has brought, as usual, the Horse Show and the Derby. The former is remarkably good; the latter was won by a Hungarian horse, Kibler by name, bred and trained in the Imperial stables, where extraordinary pains are bestowed on improving the breed of horses. Parliament has reassembled after the Whit Sunday holidays, the Prisons Bill coming next in importance to the Education Bill. I said in my last that this latter was received with somewhat unexpected favour. So it was; but during the holidays both parties have found its provisions defective, and one is about to hold a conference with a view to demand further guarantees for religious equality, while the Denominationalists call this proceeding amusing "in face of the notorious fact that where the measure chiefly fails is in its omitting to ensure the incorporation of religious instruction with the national system of education." Perhaps both sides might with advantage read Professor Mozley's remarkable volume of Oxford sermons on "Our duty to our equals."

Lord Carnarvon was prevented from giving his annual dinner on her Majesty's birthday by the death of the Dowager Lady Carnarvon. The Agents-General were invited as usual, but the gathering had to be postponed.

We have received copies of the substantial volume on Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales, prepared by direction of the Hon. John Lubbock, M.P., which is rendered more valuable by the map and plates which accompany it. But a handsome book and one more generally attractive is Mr. W. Harcus's work on South Australia, just published here by Sampson Low and Co., and illustrated by many very fine engravings from photographs taken in the colony. It is prepared by authority of the Government at the suggestion of the commissioners appointed to collect specimens for Philadelphia.

The Rev. John Graham is at present preaching in various London and provincial pulpits, and there is little doubt that a man of his parts and experience will soon take a leading position among the Congregational Churches in this country.

CREDE.

## OUR BERLIN LETTER.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

My last letter closed with the mentioning of the visit of Emperor Alexander to Berlin. It was expected that after the Conference which were to take place during the presence of the Czar in Berlin, the Oriental question would enter a new phase. These expectations have been fulfilled, but, indeed, in quite an opposite sense from what the three Imperial Powers fancied. The result of the Conference was a compromise between the two principal actors: Austria making great concessions, and Russia acknowledging the sacrifice by a tender of less consequence, an agreement was speedily effected. Vienna rescinded her former resolution to ignore the insurgents' programme. Russia, in return, did not insist upon the occupation of Bosnia as the means for the immediate dismemberment of Turkey. Austria is averse to a sudden catastrophe, having realised the advantage of the gradual dissolution of the Empire over any more violent and critical proceedings. But, as the maintenance of the rebellion would be a serious inconvenience to the Vienna Government, even if it led to none of those radical changes propounded to St. Petersburg, it is clear which party will have to make the greater concessions. In other words, if Russia does not insist upon forming Bosnia and Herzegovina into two more Slavonic, Austria will think herself compelled to accord to the insurgent provinces a degree of self government bordering very nearly upon the establishment of an independent organization. The details of these arrangements were the principal business of the Conference, and can be summed up thus: Austria had become the leader in the Oriental question, while Russia was to exercise a pressure on the Porte to grant to the insurgents an armistice of two months, during which the planned reforms were to be executed under the control of a Commission nominated by the great Powers. Another act of the Conference Powers was to communicate their resolutions to England, France, and Italy. The resolutions were acquiesced in by the two last-mentioned Powers, whereas England is bent upon a more reserved attitude, tolerating where she cannot unconditionally approve. Prince Gortschakoff has been firmly relying on England's approval of his proposals. It created, therefore, great astonishment when suddenly the English Cabinet declared that it would not participate in any action the extent of which it could not overlook, and was all the more bent on this line of conduct as the Powers intended to begin more energetic measures in the Orient, in case the Porte would decline the new proposals. England took the proposals for a menace of an occupation or military intervention. The repudiation on the part of England surprised generally; nobody had expected it, as it was firmly believed that England had given up the old traditions of its Oriental policy, and had no longer an interest in the existence of an Ottoman Empire. Through this behaviour on the side of England the action of the Powers was at first somewhat lamed. Diplomatic parleys began in Pesth, where all the ambassadors, accredited at the Court of Vienna, came together, and likewise at Emu, where the Czar, Prince Gortschakoff, and several other foreign diplomats were sojourning. In the midst of these parleys a quite untoward event happened. The *Sofias*, scholars of the Ulemas, prepared a revolution in Constantinople. This movement, which has prevailed amongst the educated Mohammedans of a peaceful character, and had a political, and not, as many have apprehended, a fanatical significance. The political convictions of this large and influential class were not in harmony with the policy of Mahmoud Nedim-Pasha, and, at the same time, they thought their body inadequately represented by the late Sheikh-ul-Islam, Midhat Pasha, and Hussein-Avni-Pasha. At midnight the Imperial Palace was surrounded by troops, and Hussein-Avni-Pasha proceeded thither, taking Murad Effendi with him to

the Seraskierat, where Murad was received by the Ministers and by deputations from the *Sofias* and Ulemas. He received with acclamations by those assembled, and was proclaimed Sultan; the present General Edris Pasha went to the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and announced to him that he had been deposed, and that Murad Effendi had given orders to conduct him to the pavilion at the end of the Seraglio. Abdul Aziz was in great wrath when the news was communicated to him, but seeing that the place was surrounded, and that resistance was useless, he allowed himself to be conducted with his sons to the kitchen selected for him. The next morning Murad Effendi took up his residence at the Imperial Palace, where he received numerous congratulations.

According to the German official gazette Abdul Aziz was deposed a few hours before the Berlin memorandum was to have been presented to the Porte by the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, Germany, Italy, and France. Since then the Powers have been informed of the positive refusal of the Porte to approve of any of the propositions contained in the memorandum. All the advantages obtained by Russia during the last twelve months were suddenly lost. The next few days will probably give an idea of what is contemplated at St. Petersburg, or rather at Emu. For the present it would seem that English influence is suspected by Russian politicians of having been paramount at Constantinople the last few weeks. The main cause of the delay was the refusal of England to join the other Powers. In Vienna the confidence of Russia in the acceptance of the Berlin programme by England, was by no means shared from the first, so that the refusal, however much it may have been regretted, did not come unexpected. By Russia the refusal of England was so much the more deeply felt, as it was in a measure attributed to a feeling of animosity and suspicion on the part of England towards Russia, which has taken the lead in this new policy instead of referring it to the marked difference which exists between the Berlin programme and the Andrusy note. In spite of the mortification felt at this, none of the three Powers were more anxious to say all that was possible in order to induce England to join in one or another form; and to the efforts made in this respect, especially through the good offices of the French Government, it is owing, much more than to the details which remain to be settled about the form in which the Berlin programme was to be presented at Constantinople, that more than a fortnight has passed without the presentation having been made. So far did the efforts go in this direction that, in deference to the scruples of England, four of the five points of the Berlin programme were if not dropped, at least left in abeyance, and only the point about the two months' armistice was embodied in the note which was to be presented to the Porte.

The Grand Vizier has sent a telegram to the Turkish representatives abroad announcing that a programme of reforms will be drawn up immediately. An Imperial Hatt was read at the Porte, announcing the maintenance of the present Cabinet in power, the abandonment by the Sultan of 50,000 purses to the State from the Civil list, and the relinquishment of all revenues arising from the private property of the Crown. The decree recommends that an equilibrium of the budget should be effected, that the position of the finances and the state of public education should be immediately improved, and that the Council of State and Ministry of Justice should be reorganized. It instructs the Ministry to devise a form of government the most suitable for all subjects of the Empire, without distinction, so as to secure liberty to every individual. In conclusion the Hatt expresses hope that the bonds of friendship subsisting between the Empire and all foreign Powers will be drawn still closer, and his Majesty finally proclaims that he has accepted the throne by the grace of God, and the will of the nation. Nothing is as yet known about the Government which the new Sultan means to form; but the impression seems to be that he is favourably disposed towards the reform project of Midhat Pasha, who besides gets the credit of having been the prime mover in the change. To judge by the details which have reached us of the incidents which accompanied the change, the whole revolution seems to have been a deliberate one. The claim which has succeeded the demonstration of the *Sofias*, which led to the fall of Mahmoud was very ominous, and everyone considered it quite certain that a storm would follow, but no one suspected what was really impending. The coup d'état finds almost a justification in the circumstance that not a hand was raised in defence of the deposed man, and the Council or Assembly did not presume too much when it spoke of the "revolutions of the people." All Constantinople is said to be rejoicing, and wants to illuminate on the day of investiture of the new Sultan. Whether the new Sultan will be able to steady the tottering power of Turkey remains to be seen, but at any rate no change for the better has been happily removed. The deposition of the Sultan has modified the relative position of the Powers. Until a few days ago the mastery of Russia governed the general policy. Having induced the Powers to allow some semi-independent principles to exhaust Turkey by underhand and unacknowledged attacks, Russia is only to sit by and wait for the result. Austria did not oppose what she could have resisted only at the risk of a war with the Czar. Germany, with France on her hands, was anxious to remain on terms with Russia, and hardly certain of Austria's support were she to act differently. As to France, her reserve is so absolute, and her wish to oblige Russia so manifest, that German politicians are tempted to suppose she is waiting to offer assistance in case Russia should get entangled after all. All the Continental Powers being thus prevented from interference, Russia's policy answered remarkably well. Turkey was seriously shaken by attacks she was forbidden to return. Exhausted by the unequal conditions of the combat, she became bankrupt, anarchical, and was fast approaching a state in which even the limited forces of Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, were they to combine for a sudden attack on the whole line, might have sufficed to reduce the Sultan to a mere shadow of his former self. In such a case Russia's influence on the Balkan peninsula might have been greatly increased, even had she not insisted upon the reorganization of her frontier. Like Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, any independent or semi-independent Slavonic States in

that part of the world are sure to rely upon Russia's support.

We have seen what the condition of Europe is, and that the relations amongst the Powers are such as to favour the success of Slavonic designs; while as regards Turkey, she too, until a few days ago, continued in an unaccountable state of apathy, and appeared to be drifting towards her fate with imperturbable *unmoved*. Strange to say, though Abdul Aziz was deposed because his subjects wished to rid themselves of an incorrigible sluggard, when action was imperative, the last month of his reign was marked by a reascension to comparative life and energy. He did not, indeed, venture to resist the Russian decree, which prohibited him from reentering the peculiar style of Servo-Montenegrin neutrality; but he continued to collect troops on the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers, and he signified a strong disinclination to approve the manner and conduct of the Russian and Austrian, and followed by the other continental Powers. However, it was too late for his subjects to appreciate this tardy resolve, the *Sofias* who represent all that is left of Turkish self-respect and self-assertion were suddenly down upon the unworthy Prince. Without encountering resistance, they briefly disposed of the sleepy Sultanic. With this act the affair assumed a new face. There is every reason to anticipate that the new Sovereign will have to yield to the voice of the people, and endeavour to stay the tide of events. If Abdul Aziz at last indicated a disposition to make a stand, it behoves Mehmet Murad, elevated to the throne for the purpose of doing something, to do that. If the late Pasha, after rejecting the armistice proposed, had to begin the war in good earnest, his successor, who comes in, bound to do even more, will have to do no less. Now it so happens that when this momentous change is made at Constantinople, Servia and Montenegro are just ready to give the war wider dimensions. They have been arming for some time past, and they are now preparing to take the field.

Should Turkey assume a more independent policy, the *prophet* of Russia was never in better trim than they are now. Austria, we are told, is not quite sure whether, after what has happened, it would not be preferable to postpone advising Turkey, while Russia, which sees success endangered by untoward events in the eleventh hour, already intimates that the non-delivery of the Berlin programme must be succeeded by the closing of Klock and the licensing Servia and Montenegro for war.

JUNE 5.

A telegram from Constantinople reached here yesterday evening announcing the death of Abdul Aziz. The telegram is horrible in its brevity. It says—"Sultan Abdul Aziz is dead. Stabbed himself with a dagger in the region of the heart. Will be buried immediately." Doctors of the English and other Embassies testify that the deposed Sultan committed suicide by cutting the arteries of both arms with a pair of scissors. He died in the Tiberian Palace at 10 o'clock in the morning. He was buried in Mohammed II.'s tomb in the evening.

It has been generally remarked as strange that the Sultan, who has always shown himself so feeble, should have suddenly displayed so much energy, and that, on the other hand, his death was of so little importance to anyone that it seems repugnant to attribute it to others. The doubts surrounding the death of the late Sultan will certainly never be cleared.

These events, all the more so, as the king of Greece has ordered his army to be placed on a war footing, and a special Commissioner has appeared in Germany to negotiate a Greek loan. Thereby a new actor has appeared on the scene.

The reiterated Vienna statement that Servia has recognized Murad V. is contradicted in Slavonic quarters.

JUNE 6.

Emperor William, who intended leaving for Emu on Wednesday, the 7th, has not departed, but remained, and assists in the reviews and exercises of the troops.

Minor matters have completely lost interest at present in Europe, because every idea is taken up by the Oriental question, which must now come to a decision in one or the other way, having long enough thrown its shadow over Europe.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before Mr. V. K. V.

John Burns was on the 25th June brought before Messrs. Gray and Green, charged by constable Axam with stealing a gold watch and a silver chain from a cabinet at 10 o'clock on that same morning. The evidence, as given by the constable, was that he saw Burns enter the house at 10 o'clock, and saw him take the watch and chain from the cabinet. Burns denied the charge, and said that he was in the house at 10 o'clock, but did not see the watch or chain. The case was adjourned to the 27th June for further evidence.

Constable Axam deposed that about five minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning of the 25th June, defendant was in a room at 10 o'clock on that same morning. One of the constables, who was with him, saw him take the watch and chain from the cabinet. Burns denied the charge, and said that he was in the house at 10 o'clock, but did not see the watch or chain. The case was adjourned to the 27th June for further evidence.

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some, but went back immediately to the station-house where he was arrested; later into the station-house where two constables, later in the morning, he helped to get defendant ready for court. He rubbed him up, and rubbed some mud off his face; go below: his face was a little scratched; he was afterwards carried out of the court at full length by three or four constables.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Vandy called for the defence. James Richards, a waterman, who deposed that shortly before 12 o'clock on the night of the 25th June he came on shore from a job at the Circular Quay, and went to Lyall's public-house, where he had a glass of beer, and was there for the first time he saw defendant; on leaving Lyall's they went to a man named Donald who was the driver of a horse-drawn cab, and who said that he had seen defendant on board the Albion (No. 1), and that he had the appearance of being a respectable man, asked him where he could get something to eat; witness said he would take him to a place, and defendant called a cab; witness and Donald went with defendant; defendant was in a quick sober; they went to a place on George-street South, where they had some coffee; after which, about 4 o'clock a.m. of the 26th, defendant ordered the cabman to drive him to the wharf at which the steamer lay; when about opposite the Marine Hotel, in York-street, proceeding northward, a constable called to the driver that one of his lights was out, and the cabman pulled up to light it; a constable (identical with Axam) called to the door of the cab and said to the driver, "You have a drunken man here, and if you drive him any farther you do so at your own risk, or words to that effect; defendant was not drunk, after he had been in the cab, and was in any way disturbing the public peace; the cabman replied that if he ordered him not to drive the man any farther he would not; then then said, "Defendant will have to get out of the cab," defendant asked why he should get out, and said that he would not; Axam then took hold of defendant by the collar, and pulled him out of the cab, and told him to pay the cabman; defendant said that he would not pay the cabman, and that he would pay him when he had driven him to the wharf; after some further conversation, defendant called to the driver, "Drive on," his two men, one half-drunken, one sober, and one who was not drunk, and who was in any way disturbing the public peace; the cabman replied that if he ordered him not to drive the man any farther he would not; 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## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## MUGGEE.

At a meeting of the Railway League, held at the Town-hall last night, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—That this meeting considers it would be injurious to the best interests of the colony to postpone dealing with the Supplementary Loan Estimates; and that the above resolution be forwarded to the member for the district to present to the Colonial Secretary.

## HILL END.

Paxton's claim has washed up 220 ors., and expects to finish on Tuesday next. The Star of Peace washed up 118 tons, yielding 275 ors.; and 14 tons of tribute (Meyer's) yielding 41 ors. 10 dms.

## INVERELL.

The election of an alderman took place to-day. There were two candidates—William Swanson and John Mills. There was great excitement, and the former was returned by the largest majority ever recorded.

## PORT MACQUARIE.

The weather is again unsettled; there is a strong south-west gale with heavy sea. No mails.

## BRISBANE.

To-day Brisbane was visited with the heaviest easterly gale experienced for some time. Torrents of rain fell from Friday until yesterday at dusk. The weather at Cape Moreton has been boisterous, and the sea unusually heavy. The wind blew with hurricane force. The steamer City of Melbourne made Cape Moreton on Friday night, but was unable to make the Bay until daylight to-day. She experienced a hard easterly gale when standing off the land; she arrived at the wharf at 1.30 p.m.

The Victoria (s.) and the Boomerang (s.), for Sydney, were weather-bound, their port to sea together, having on board both boats 3000 sheep.

The Zephyr, schooner, from Gladstone to Newcastle, sought shelter at Cape Moreton on Friday, but was compelled to slip her anchor, and the master was forced to enter the Bay; the vessel narrowly escaped foundering.

The sea is so heavy in the Bay that the steam tugs were unable to tranship passengers and mails to the City of Brisbane. This vessel arrived on Saturday morning.

The rain has caused floods at Ipswich, Toowoomba, Dalby, Warwick, and Bremer. Some loss of life has occurred.

Very disastrous floods have occurred at Warwick, Dalby, and Toowoomba. An old man, thirty years of age, resident of Ipswich, and a child were drowned at Warwick. Bridges have been washed away at Dalby, completely severing communication between both sides of the township. The railway is much damaged; one railway bridge is more or less ruined; the carriage of an engine into the creek, severely injuring four men.

Stanthorpe was visited by a hurricane on Saturday, which upset several buildings, and damaged some crops. Relief boats rescued twenty-one persons at Dalby.

The Brisbane River is still flooded, and the Macintyre is also in flood. The Moonie is a banker at Murrumbidgee.

The floods in the Severn River are the highest ever known; the head stations at Donham, Bunya, and Texas are submerged. The Donham River at Texas is nearly as high as at the great flood three years ago.

## WINDWARD.

Rebuted on the Want of Confidence motion presented in favour of the Ministry. Ayes, 18; noes, 21.

The quarter's revenue amounts to £302,000, being an increase on the corresponding quarter of £30,000. The revenue for the year is £1,265,000, which shows an increase on the year of £21,000. The expenditure for the year amounts to £1,315,000, showing a deficit of over £50,000. The interest payable on loans for the year is £30,000.

There is a possibility of a new harbour being established at Mourilyan, sixty miles from Maryport; the prospecter got within ten miles of the coast, but could proceed no farther in consequence of the dense scrub, but they have started a new colony.

The escort has arrived at Maryborough with 54,000 ors. and at Townsville there are over 11,000 ors. awaiting transit.

At Townsville, a large quantity of stone, from the North coast, has been landed, and is being used for the construction of the new wharf.

## COOKTOWN.

It is estimated that there are 6000 tons of stone at grass on the Hodgkinson River gold-field which will yield an ounce to the ton.

The steamer Florence Irving sailed for Brisbane on Saturday with 1000 casks of gold. The steamer Mecca leaves for Hongkong with 100 Chinese passengers and 6000 ounces of gold.

## MELBOURNE.

The weather is beautifully clear. A fine opera-bouffe session will be closed to-night. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bowen are to be present.

The Athletic Association has agreed that the matches with Sydney shall be held during the week ending November 4.

Several Chinese have been fined £5 for keeping loiterers. Notice of appeal has been given.

The Land Mortgage Bank has declared a dividend of 8 per cent.

The court at Sunbury has concluded, Miss Walker won the Waterloo Cup. The Waterbury and Lucy the Plate. This is the second time Mr. John Wagner won the Waterloo Cup; he was also a winner on another occasion.

## TASMANIA.

Parliament has been further prorogued till August 22nd. The new Ministry is considered weak. An opposition to the re-election of Bailey and Bromby is contemplated.

## ADELAIDE.

The Council of Education are considering the question of opening evening classes for working men. A cargo of 1000 tons of wheat has been sold. The price is withheld, but at a reduction on late rates. The market is very dull; holders, however, are firm, and decline to reduce values.

## FLOOD IN THE NAMOI.

The river is in flood. Road-superintendent Weather-ton, with Messrs. Johnson and Harfield, reached here about 10 p.m. last night in an iron boat, having come down the Namoi from Gundah, a distance of about sixty miles. The time occupied was eight hours. They intend taking the boat to Wee Wee, about 240 miles by the river. The river is now falling.

## [BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

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## THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

The following communication has been received by the Hon. Colonial Secretary from the New South Wales Commission, and handed to us for publication:—

"Philadelphia, 12th June, 1876. I have the honor to report that I have returned to Philadelphia, having almost entirely recovered my health. The exhibits of New South Wales I think I may say especially, and those of all the Australian colonies attract much attention from the fair to-day, and there is a great desire among all classes to obtain correct information in regard to our condition and resources.

We are doing all in our power to supply information both orally and by the distribution of such pamphlets as we have.

The representative Commissioners who up to this time have visited the Exhibition have left this country, except of course, Messrs. Cameron and Forbes, who continue with unabated zeal to promote our interests. Mr. George Russell, who rendered throughout most effective service, and remained at his post until my return, will report on such of his findings in the machinery hall as he thinks would be useful to import into New South Wales.

I am busily engaged in collecting data for various reports, but before I can complete some of them I shall have to visit several of the States.

I feel confident, with the assistance I shall have from the most competent men in the departments of this country, that the report on the cultivation of tobacco, the preparation of its treatment, and on the curing of it for the manufacturer will enable our growers to produce qualities equal to the best imported.

I hope to obtain the best cotton seed in this country, from Sea Island and inland, although the owners of the very best Sea Island variety destroy all the seed they do not themselves require.

I shall visit the cotton-growing States and observe the progress made in raising and treating the cotton plant, previous to hand-picking, which has been introduced since the abolition of slavery.

The mere cultivation of cotton is, I am informed, as cheaply conducted as that of maize, but the process of hand-picking is very laborious and costly. The two samples of Sea Island cotton sent from Fiji under the auspices of the New South Wales Commission are pronounced to be the finest in the world, and the longest staple in the world. This cotton was raised for the purpose of inferior seed, none of the best having ever been introduced into Fiji. This obstacle to the property of that colony I trust our Government will shortly be able to remove by the grant of a bounty.

The woolen manufactures of this country are in a most depressed state, and the largest owners assure me that if the duties on imported wools, especially of the kind known as the "New South Wales" and "New Zealand" wools, were reduced, the woolen industry would be greatly benefited.

The high protective duties on woolen manufactures, which have been in force for many years, have not only prevented the growth of the woolen industry, but have also prevented the growth of the woolen industry, and have also prevented the growth of the woolen industry.

When they wished to secure protection for themselves they proposed to the farmers a duty of 30 per cent. on the value of the wool, and a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of the manufactures. The farmers, however, refused to accept of this, and the manufacturers have been unable to secure protection for themselves.

The farmers, not yet fully understanding that all this time their wool has been sold at lower prices for export than for home use, have been slow to accept of the proposed arrangement to me, and I hope to obtain his support to overthrow it.

I shall not fail to bring this matter prominently before the members of Congress and to the attention of the public.

Congress is at present wholly taken up with three subjects:—

1st. The contest between the two Houses in regard to the public expenditure, which the House of Representatives is attempting to reduce below what the Senate thinks desirable.

2nd. The investigation of charges of corruption against its own members and prominent officials.

3rd. With watching the chances of the candidates for the Presidency. Indeed, until the election of the President, Congress will do nothing in the way of beneficial legislation.

The corruption which extends throughout the Civil Service of the Federal Government of the States and Municipal Governments is admitted to be unpardonable.

The mass of the people of this country are eminently noble, honorable, and high-minded; but they have for years past left politics to the manipulation of the baser sort.

There are, however, symptoms of a great reaction, which will result in a more honest and more patriotic administration, and will bring about a closer imitation of the British Constitution, such as the Canadian and Australian colonies have followed.

In marked contrast to the depressed commercial condition of the United States, I cannot omit to draw your attention to the prosperous state of the Dominion of Canada.

Nothing has surprised the people of this country so much as the extent and variety of the Canadian manufactures. The Canadian people are not only successful in their own manufactures, but they are also successful in their foreign trade.

In many important departments the Canadians beat their neighbors both in the quality and price of their manufactures. The Canadian people are not only successful in their own manufactures, but they are also successful in their foreign trade.

This apparent anomaly is accounted for by the fact that in Canada there is no duty on Swedish iron, which is the most suitable material for making wire. The duty on iron is a prohibitive duty, and the Canadian people are not only successful in their own manufactures, but they are also successful in their foreign trade.

The maps are most excellent, and both England and the United States are being largely supplied with the Canadian maps.

Many of the Canadian farming implements are cheaper and better than those of this country.

Canada exhibits a newly-invented chaff-cutting machine, which, for price and the work it can do, is the best ever brought out. The superiority of the machine, which enables a boy to cut a bushel of chaff in five minutes, arises from the fact that the knife alone has straw at an angle, and not vertically. One American firm ordered 1600 of these machines the first day they were exhibited.

The machinery and other manufactures of Canada, and also of the United States, which are suitable for New South Wales will be supplied for exhibition in Sydney next April.

I brought under the notice of the judges of the wool department, the suggestions for a scientific test of the fineness of wool; but whilst they fully admitted that the proposal was one which ought to be adopted, they said it was out of their power to do so.

They recommended that the subject should be initiated in the Australian colonies.

I will obtain and forward samples of all the wools in the Exhibition, so that the steps which may seem to be taken in Sydney.

The judges have not yet made any awards in regard to wool, but they say the Australian wools are far ahead of all others. Up to this time there have not been any awards made on any of the articles in the Exhibition, although the judges are in daily communication with the exhibitors.

The mail per Collins has not been delivered to-day, but is expected to-morrow, which will be too late for replies to letters, should any be necessary.

The Exhibition, notwithstanding its extraordinary success, has attracted very few visitors from Europe, and many more people going to the exhibition than come to it. It is a success in every respect except a financial one.

I have, &c.,

ALBERT MONAGHAN, Executive Commissioner.

## MERCHANDISE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

Wine, still, 18,112 9  
Wine, sparkling, 18,112 9  
Tea, 18,112 9  
Coffee, 18,112 9  
Sugar, 18,112 9  
Rice, 18,112 9  
Hides and light duties, 18,112 9  
Total, 18,112 9

The value of the Imports at the port of Sydney, for the week ended the 15th July, 1876, amounted to £183,447 of which the principal items are:—Apparel and drapery, £17,748; beer, £235; brandy, £840; bachelors, £150; boots and shoes, £3093; candles, £128; coffee, £2092; dried fruits, £444; flour, £2488; gold, £62,088; grain, £320; hardware, £1610; live stock, £1839; oilmen's stores, £2205; preserved meats, £6355; rice, £410; salt, £180; sugar, £630; skins and hides, £1054; tallow, £630; tobacco and cigars, £204; wine, £1780; timber, £603; wool, £1008; wheat, £2531; wool, £503.

The value of Exports for the same period was £38,708, including:—Pearls, £14,248; sugar, £1730; apparel and drapery, £4042; sugar, £5540; gold coin, £4341; maize, £1312; wool, £2747; tin, £2502; hardware, £2307; brandy, £2023; boots and shoes, £1910; oilmen's stores, £1930; rum, £1018; tea, £1816; galvanized iron, £1567; flour, £1125; oils (kerosene, black, and whale), £1103; hides and skins, £921; Geneva, £880; beer (in bottles), £840; shale, £517; barley, £203; tobacco and cigars, £763; books and stationery, £205; rice, £224; copper, £205; wine, £204; vehicles, £510; live stock, £439; opium, £101.

The following is the declared value of Imports and Exports weekly at the port of Sydney, from January 1st to July 15th, 1876 and 1875:—

Imports. 1875. 1876. Exports. 1875. 1876.

Jan. 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9. Feb. 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9. Mar. 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9. Apr. 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9. May 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9. Jun. 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9. Jul. 1875, £18,112 9; 1876, £18,112 9.

Private advices from New York mention that the Mabel sailed for this port on May 24th with 3200 cases kerosene, 107 packages leaf tobacco, 1 case of manufactured, and sundries. The J. Sargent was on the berth to follow. Shipments of kerosene to the other colonies were light. The Regent took 7000 cases for Melbourne, the J. F. Carney 2000 cases for Dunedin. The kerosene market is reported to be steady at 11 1/2d. for Diamond and Leve's f.o.b. Shipments to Australia for the first five months of the year were 22,500 cases in excess of the same portion of 1875. Exchange on London was easier, closing at 4 5/8 to 4 7/8 dollars for 90 days' sight.

The English mail to June 9, via Swaz arrived overland from Melbourne, and was delivered early this morning. During the nine days which had intervened between the dispatch of the two mails, the money market had settled a little. Colonial securities were firm; New South Wales long-dated negotiated at 105 to 109; four 98 to 97; Queensland sixes, 118 to 119; four 93 to 94; Victorian sixes, 114 to 120; five 100 to 110; four 97 to 98 1/2. The bank rate of interest continued at 2 per cent.

Messrs. Ronald and Sons, writing on June 8, reports of the wool market:—

The late arrival of the 11th shipment of Australian wool, accompanied by a further weakening tendency of prices, has continued to pervade the market. The demand for the wool is not so strong as it was some time back, and the supply is not so large as it was some time back. The market is not so strong as it was some time back, and the supply is not so large as it was some time back.

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WALHALLOW, WALHALLOW,  
LIVERPOOL PLAINS

**WALHOLLOW, WALHOLLOW,  
LIVERPOOL PLAINS,**  
with about  
71,121 Sheep  
8000 Cattle  
80,732 Purchased Land.  
**For Positive Unreserved Sale, in consequence of the death**  
**of the late Mr. W. B. Christian, to close the Account**  
**of the Estate.**

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**G. M. PITT and SON** have received in-  
structions from Messrs. George Thornton  
and M. S. Christian, Executors of the estate of the late

W. B. Christie, with the consent of surviving partners, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on **WE (NE) DAY**, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock,  
The above magnificent station, with the stock and other property thereon, which will be offered in two lots as follows:—

**LOT 1**

comprises the runs known as Walhallaw East, Walhallaw West, Gunnadilly, Dury, and Jacob and Joseph.

These runs have extensive frontage to the Murrumbidgee and are also watered by Cooyilly, Quindri and Borambi creeks: there are also four splendid dams and twenty-two

The country, for the most part, consists of open plain interspersed with belts of myall and apple tree, which form splendid shade for stock.

All the best descriptions of grasses and herbage grow in abundance, and are of the richest farming description. The carrying capabilities are something extraordinary, and the stock are always healthy and fat. The country is so exceedingly good that any attempt to describe it would seem to much like puffing, suffice it to say that this particular part of the district of Liverpool Plains is generally known as the Garden of New South Wales.

The improvements are extensive and complete, and comprise:

**HEAD STATION, or HONESTEAD,** situated on Walhall-w- East, 15 miles from Querridi Railway Station. The **WOOLSHED** is built of wood and covered with galvanized iron, batt and fir to hold 1,000 sheep, wool stow built of stone and covered with iron. &c. &c.

**THE SHEEPWASH** is about 100 yards from the woolshed, and has a steep earthen bank of holding 30000 sheep. The appliances for washing are as follows:

**FENCING**—About 52 miles are now finished, and more will be completed by day of sale. It is for the most part sheep-proof—almost might easily be made so. Where desirable one or two rails have been used; only about 10 miles have been erected with wire without top-rail.

**The sheep consist of**  
1,350 wethers, from hoggets to full-mouth  
162 3/4 ewes, ditto ditto  
153 wethers  
619 rams

307.6 total.  
Of the above 9702 are to lamb in August and November viz.—8117 in lamb by merino rams, and 3886 in lamb by imported Lincoln.  
There are—81 stud Lincoln ewes 328 stud merino ditto  
Of the rams 772 are merinos, 6 stud ditto, 66 imported  
Lincolns, 129 nearly pure ditto, and 36 imported Leicester.  
The sheep are really good, large framed, and carry splendid fleeces of wool, and the brand always realises high price in the London market. The Messrs. Christie

has for many years been getting attention to culling, and as they have always been large sellers of fat stock in the Sydney market, they have been enabled to keep nothing but the young sheep on the runs.

### THE CATTLE.

number about 2000 head.

Of the above, about 800 are comprised in the stud herd. The others, the balance are nearly all fattening cattle, principally bullocks.

The stud cows, about 140, have been running with the imported bulls, Lord Darlington and Imperial Purpura 5th. Many of the cows are sired from importation.

There are over 60 young bulls in a paddock, by the abattoir, and a large number of hesters a part.

There are two good stockyards for working the cattle, and all other necessary conveniences for the proper working of the herd.

**THE PURCHASED LAND**

has been most judiciously taken up, and comprises altogether an area of

**3630 ACRES.**

**LOT 4**

including the water hole, and the Lagoon Point West, Lagoon.

The well-water runs have a frontage to both sides of the Moki River, the three later are watered by Pailaway, Caracubula and Spring Creeks and various dams, &c.  
On these runs are thirteen wells and six dams.  
The stock to be sold with the runs comprise 30,436 sheep and 3,000 cattle.  
The sheep consist of—  
6,245 wethers from hoggies to full-mouth  
22,481 ewes ditto ditto

1,481 weaners  
40,136 total.

Of the above 5247 are to lamb in August next, by merino rams; 1651 are to lamb in November, by imported Leicester rams, and 2000 ditto ditto, by imported Lincoln rams.

The sheep are all first-class, and similar to those sold with Waltham.

The rams advertised to be sold with Waltham will be divided for each page.

The country is similar to Walhallow, and consists of small and although open plains, undulating black ridges and some first-class wool-growing country.

The head-working station is situated near the centre of the runs—on Pillalla West, about 12 miles from the contemplated railway platform, at Werri Creek.

RUNNING.

About 72 miles completed; more will be completed in time of sale.

The greater portion of Pillalla West, the whole of Long Pillal 6 East, and parts of Long Point West are fenced by a good substantial 3-rail split fence. Some parts of which

are wired for sheep.

**THE CATFLE**  
number about 3000 head. These are in three paddocks, as  
approximate as follows:—

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 500 fattening bullocks    | } Durhams |
| 600 heifers               |           |
| 1000 mixed ages and sexes |           |
| 3000 and Herefords        |           |

3000 total.

The Stud Herefords are of mixed ages and sexes. The

IS UNNEEVED

**GARDEN OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
Terms, one to five cash, balance at one, two, three, and four years, with interest at 6 per cent.  
Inspection is particularly invited.  
Visitors can reach the runs at any time, in less than twenty-four hours from leaving Sydney.  
For full particulars, ages and sexes of sheep, purchases and, &c., apply to the agents  
**G. M. PITT and SON.**

**LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.**  
**VALUABLE FATTENING STATION**  
**PROPERTIES.**  
**ON THE NAMOI RIVER.**  
**DRILLPOOL STATION** comprising the blocks or runs  
Drillpool, Curbarra, and D. M. Bullock Warrambool,  
of an estimated area of 11,500 acres,  
with from 100 to 700 mixed cattle.  
This run is all fenced, and otherwise highly improved.

ON THE THALABA CREEK.  
OREEL STATION, comprising the class or runs North  
Oreel, South Oreel, Merrymanoo, Back South  
Oreel, Back South Merrymanoo &c  
of an estimated area of 130,000 acres,  
with from 600 to 700 cattle  
the majority of which are FATTENING BULLOCKS.  
This run has nineteen miles frontage, to both sides of the  
Thalaba Creek.  
ON THE BARWON RIVER AND THALABA  
CREEK.  
POKATARO and EBIND POKATARO.

of an estimated area of 100,000 acres, with from 700 to 800 cattle, a good percentage of which are taken as bullocks. This run has about 15 miles frontage to the Barrow River, and a large frontage to both sides of the Thales Creek.

ONEEL and KOKATAROO STATIONS join and form a most compact block, nearly the whole of these two runs is magnificent sheep country, described by people who know it well as being equal to anything in the Australian old runs.

**G. M. PITT and SON** have received instructions from **Thomas Cook, Esq.**, to sell the above property, as the Exchange, Sydney, in Sept. m.b. The above magnificent stations, in these lots, as described.

These runs comprise a vast area of the very best fattening country in New South Wales, and they are well watered, even in the driest seasons.

The improvements are most substantial and complete, and everything is in thorough working order.

The cattle are of the well-known J.B. and J.P. brands.

and are admitted to be one of the best herds in the district. Inspection is particularly invited, as the rams are in the market for bums fire sale, and the country has to be seen to form an idea of its wonderful richness and fatening qualities.

Further particulars can be had from the agents.



**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT. wash and iron; small family: refs. after 10, 146, Palmer-street.  
**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Osmun, No. 8, Market-street West.  
**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 329, Bourke-street, near Buxton-street.  
**W**ANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as Working House-keeper to tradesman's family. 63, B. Bay-st.  
**W**ANTED, a SEAMSTRESS, for the Randwick Asylum. Apply 8, Hobbleswhite, 432 (second)

**W**ANTED, 2 good **SERVANTS** for an hotel in the country. Mrs. Capps, 31, Oxford-street.

**W**ANTED, female **SERVANT**, to assist in housework. 12, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

**W**ANTED, General **SERVANT**; also Nurse, with references. 123, Phillip-street, op. Starkey's.

**W**ANTED, a good General **SERVANT**. Apply before 11 o'clock, 17, Church-hill; ref. required.

**W**ANTED, a sober **MAN**, single, to drive a horse with top-car. Eveleigh Hotel, Vine-street, Redfern.

**W**ANTED, 2 good farming **MEN**: wages £30 per

**W**ANTED, a respectable young Person, as **NURSE** and **NEEDLEWOMAN**. Apply Mrs. J. C. Campbell, No. 2, Ina-terrace, Donbale Bay.

**W**ANTED, a respectable Girl, as **WAITRESS**; good wages to a competent hand. Dining-room, 694 (ie) arg-street, opposite Police Office.

**W**ANTED a competent **COOK** and **LAUNDRESS**, one who can make-butter. Family small. Apply to Mrs. Francis Adams, Marston, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

**W**ANTED, good female Cook, for country married

**APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE**

**A**PARTMENTS vacant at 359, Liverpool-street, Darlington.

**A**PARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

**A**PARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Harrison, Durham Cottage, Daves Point.

**A**PARTMENTS, LEASEHOLD ROOMS.

**A** PARTMENTS vacant for married couple and gentleman. Bath, piano. 12, Francis-st., Hyde Park.

**A** SUITE of APARTMENTS—acant. Mrs. Dawson, No. 4, Lady Young-terrace, Billings-st.

**A** RYNNOT HOUSE, Private Barding Establishment. 50, Margaret-st., Wyndham-square. A. Casey.

**A** SHEFFIELD—BATH and RESIDENCE in private family near station. Cards, Petty's Hotel

**A** FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET for one or two friends, with board. 47, Hunter-street.

**A** T WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church Hill.—The DRAWING-ROOM SUITE now vacant.

**A** LARGE Balcony ROOM, with Bed-room, to LET, 49, Cross-street, Woolloomoooloo.

**A** PARTMENTS vacant for 2 Gentlemen, at Mrs. Murray's, 36, Wynyard-square. Terms moderate.

**A** BED-ROOM vacant, suitable for a gentleman, at Mrs. Terry's, Mona House, 236, Darlinghurst Rd.

**B** OARD AND RESIDENCE for one or two respectable young men; terms moderate. 142, Palmer-street.

**D** OUBLE REDDIED and Single ROOMS. 30

**F**URNISHED ROOMS for single Men. 6s. 3d8.  
Castle-street, near Liverpool-street.

**F**URNISHED ROOMS, with or without bath; bath.  
14, Burke-street, off Maccles-street, Darlington.

**F**URNISHED PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with  
central board, from 3 to 6 guineas per week. Apply  
4, Bridge-st.

**L**ODGINGS for respectable single men; bath. 42s.  
Ayley-street, Surry Hills.

**P**IVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, modern &c.

**PA** 193, Kinnabell-st., facing Hyde Park, nr. Market-st.  
**P**ART of a first-class Dwelling House, in a capital position for a medical man or any person desiring to reside in the centre of the city; has stabling. W. P. Woodcott, Bell's chambers.

**T**O LET, furnished, large airy R.O.M. view of Sydney. No. 37, Cleveland-street, opposite Exhibition.

**T**O LET, a FINE ROOM, furnished or not. 40, Mary-street, Off Campbell-street.

**T**WO FURNISHED or unfurnished APARTMENTS vacant, with board. Mrs. Davison's, 166, Forbes-st.

**T**WO LET 2 unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen.

343, Kiley-street, Surry Hills.

**VACANCIES** for two single gentlemen. 49, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

**118, LOWER FORT-STREET North.**—Private BOARD and RESIDENCE. Terms moderate.

**116, STANLEY-STREET,** between Palmer and Bourke-rs.—2 Bed and Sitting Rooms to LET.

**284, CENT-STREET, of King-street.** LODGINGS for respectable men, 6s per week.

**WANTED** by a gentleman, BOARD and Residence.

**W**ANTED, to North Shico. apply Moderate HERALD.

**W**ANTED, to rent a nice RESIDENCE, near Moore Park or the Domain. Box 37, Post Office.

**W**ANTED, by a Mechanic, good BOARD and RESIDENCE, with single bedroom, in a private family; no other boarders, near station. D. W., HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, to tenant HOUSE or COTTAGE, 4 rooms, &c., close to Miller's or Blue's Points, or coast road. E. Ramsey, house agent, Colaba-chambers.

**TO LET**

**A** -FIELD. -To L<sup>ts</sup>. Benam Cottage, 3 minutes' walk of station. Apply Mr. Bonomy, stationmaster.

**A** -FIELD. -To L<sup>ts</sup>. Pretty Cottage RESIDENCE, 2 rooms, near Midway Station; 6s. E. Ramey.

**C**OOK'S RIVER ROAD, Newtown. -To L<sup>ts</sup>. A neatly-furnished and comfortable Cottage RESIDENCE, containing 6 rooms and a large yard, back entrance, and a well of water, nice front garden. E. Ramey.

**F**IELD-CLASS HOUSE to L<sup>ts</sup>. 13 rooms, gas, &c. 1, Oliva-terrace, Bourke-street. Rent, £110

**T**OWN. -To L<sup>ts</sup>. No. 5 Little Norton-street. Surrey.

**HILL.** Apply **197 Devonshire-street**

**KELSON.** One, Ocean-street, near Double Bay, detached, 7 to 8, garden, gas, good water. Keys at Edge-  
cottage, Edgecotte Road.

**MOORE PARK.** No. 2, Oxford-terrace.—To LET,  
Family Residences, every convenience 694, Ge.—

**MACQUARIE-STREET,** near Parliament House.—  
To LET, 3, containing 11 rooms, 2 parlors,  
bath, w.c., kitchen, laundry, and a large room  
at the back, suitable for a retail chandler or  
through the house. Apply James Mullins, leather bazaar.

**NEWTOWN.**—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen,  
bath, w.c., and a large room at the back.

**PEETH SHAM HOUSE**, containing 6 rooms and kitchen; rent, 10s. Apply at Cavendish-terrace.

**SPLENDID BUSINESS PREMISES** to LET, at Wagonage Wharves, suitable for carrying on an extensive business by an up-country or sea coast. Stock and a variety of goods. Freights reduced through ill-health. Apply to PEARCE, OGG, and CO. Sydney.

**TO LET, a HOUSE**, Pitt-street, Redfern, every convenience. Wauchope-street Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

**TO LET, 9-roomed HOUSE**, No. 5, Wynyard-square, next Horner's Hotel. Every accommodation. &c.

**TO LET**, a 4-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, and bathroom upstairs. Apply 433 West-street, Daughtridge.

**TO LET**, a 3 doors from Chichester, Primrose-street, 6-roomed comfortable family HOUSE; side gate-way.

**TO LET**, 7-roomed family HOUSE, Primrose-street; large yard and private gateway; in best condition.

**TO LET**, large SHOP, good family Dwelling; gas laid on. Lower George-street, opposite Sailors' Home.

**TO LET**, 2 doors from Church-hill, Cumberland-street, excellent family House; large yard, thoroughly cleaned.

**TO LET**, 13, Gloucester-street, a 6-roomed HOUSE.

**T**O LET, 169, Devonshire-street (Hill-side terrace), 5 rooms, la, broom, bath, washshed, copper, gas; rent 28s.

**T**O LET, a 5-roomed COTTAGE large yard, water laid on. Apply Paddington Brewery.

**T**O LET COTTAGE, 2 rooms, shed, large yard, water laid on. Apply 83, Yarrung-street.

**T**O LET, in Old South Road, Road, Woolahra, a comfortable Drilling HOUSE. Apply to E. H. Newman, HERALD Office.

**T**O LET, at Petersham, first class BRICKYARD two new kilns, with all appliances, in thorough working order.

**W**EST END ASHFIELD, to LET, a 7-roomed COTTAGE two minutes walk from Five Dock Platform. H. Palmer, Underwood-street.

**S**HOWROOM and OFFICE to LET, recently occupied by Knuch & Taylor and Co. 229, George-street.

**F**ARMS to LET and for SALE, terms liberal. W. DOUGLAS, 434, George-street.

**W**ATER FRONT, at Potts Point, -173 feet (adjoining Holdsworth's), to LET or for SALE, in all agents, to suit purchasers. 138, Pitt-street.

STENNY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRPAX AND SONS  
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